3: Redlich S-3 (no date) 1936 EG1 Albania EG1



Thus, out of chaos, order has been established.

There have been created nine normal schools, a combination of the State and private normal schools. Also, five professional schools were founded.

The normal school for girls at Korça and the private institute for girls, "Naim Frasheri," were suppressed. The institute for girls, "Kyrias," was transferred as a branch of the Gymnasium at Tirana. The normal school operated by the Stigmatines Sisters was transferred as a branch of the Gymnasium of Scutari.

In the place of these abolished institutions, a large educational center for girls, "Nana Mbretneshë," was founded at Tirana, and is one of the most excellent institutions of learning in Albania. The late Queen Mother organized this school into normal and secondary sections. The complete course lasts eight years.

At Korça, a girl's school was created for the former students of the "Naim Frashëri" school, the course of which lasts four years.

The pupils of the private technical school at Tirana were transferred to other normal

3: Redlich S-3 (no date) 1936 EG1 Albania EG1



by 1,100 teachers in these primary schools. 000

At the present time the number of advanced 873 schools stands at twenty, six of which are 874 gymnasiums and five are pedagogic institutions. Among these are to be found commercial, technical, agricultural and domestic science schools. In the latter school alone there are over 3,000 students in attendance. All of these advanced schools make the knowledge of two foreign languages compulsory.

Here the elementary school and gymnasium 873 of the Franciscan Fathers is worthy of spe- 872 cial mention, which is one of the oldest educational institutions in Albania.

Also the Gymnasium of the Jesuits, with which is maintained an affiliated Theological Seminary, is another of the well established and progressive institutions.

There are a large number of kindergartens scattered throughout the entire country.

All these schools, elementary, normal, ad- 871 vanced, are conducted in the Albanian language.

The years 1933 and 1934 proved to be years of great and beneficial reconstruction of the educational system in Albania on a permanent and broader basis.

2:Edmonds T-3 (1926?) 1927 E13 Balkan Peoples
Albania EGJ

# An Albanian Schoolboy

The doctor at Podgradetz had given me an introduction to the head of the Normal School at Elbasan, and on the first opportunity I called there. The school, a large building standing in its own grounds, accommodates a hundred boarders as well as a hundred day-scholars of ages from 14 to 18. It has a staff of ten professors, all of whom speak French and have been educated at various continental universities. The students gave me the impression of being bright and intelligent. One, whom I afterwards met in the town, fastened on to me and would not be dislodged. He knew a little English and was not going to let slip such an opportunity of acquiring some more. He spoke quite decently although he had only learned for a year. I wondered, supposing the position were reversed, if an English school-boy would become as proficient in Albanian in the time. Mr. Giovanni, the headmaster, was, like the Podgradetz doctor, optimistic about his country's future. He, too, had ideals, and it was very satisfactory to find a man of his stamp in charge of the education of the rising generation. Such men will be the making of Albania, for in the long run education on broad and sane lines will do more for the country than either "organising the gendarmerie" or granting concessions to foreign capitalists.

Mr. Giovanni, being occupied with his duties at the school, passed me on to a friend of his who spoke English, Mr. Lef Nossi, who showed me Elbasan and its environs and was as kind and helpful as anyone possibly could be. Here again was another man of the right stamp—widely read, travelled, and deeply interested in Albania, its past, present,